

SEPARATE BLOUSES IN STYLE AGAIN

That Is One Consequence of the
Renewed Vogue of
the Belt.

LONG SLEEVES A DETAIL

Stock and Frill Accessories—Tailored
Blouses—Lines of Models
From Paris.

Once again the separate blouse. The
phenix, if one may lapse into slang,
has nothing on the separate blouse in the

lately imperative. Women are not going
back to the days of the separate silk
waist available for all purposes, but the
separate blouse that does not match the
skirt will be less obnoxious upon the
ordinary figure than it has been.

The chiffon blouse has become a peren-
nial (and in its various phases is an
admirable) solution of the problem which
presents itself when one tries to make a
blouse match a wool costume yet be
cool enough for comfort, becoming and
slightly dressy. Its admirable quali-
ties will keep it in evidence again this
season, and one finds it in all degrees
of elaboration, from theatre blouses,
in which laces, embroideries, etc., play
an important part, to the street and
travelling blouses, in which the dark
velvet chignon rises quite to the base
of the throat and exposes no more than
a becoming collar and sleeve finish of the
cream lace or net which it veils.

There is so far nothing radically new

he sleeves of most of the models being of
elbow length.

The little frill over the hand which
finishes some of the long blouse sleeves
is open to objection in that it soils readily,
but it is easily replaced, and if one does
not want to cleanse it there are countless
varieties of ready made net and lace
plaitings which cost little and can be
bought by the yard. Turned back cuffs
are shown in many styles and are easily
made if one has an eye to economies.

Then there is the simple, closely fitted
long sleeve which shows a little wristlet
cuff of lingerie or lace coming out from
under the silk sleeve and a little more
snugly fitted than the latter. A long
sleeve slightly full in the arm, a cropped
shoulder armhole seam and running into
a tightly fitted diagonal cuff which
reaches almost to the elbow or the inner
arm, but to only half that depth on the
outer side, is used on some of the French
corte blouses, and a tight, long sleeve
buttoning almost to the elbow on the
outer side of the arm and with a frill
running along the opening is popular.

Some good models in a combination of
crepe and chiffon have the shoulder and
upper sleeve of crepe, a long close cuff
of crepe and a full section between of
chiffon.

Simple short sleeved blouses of crepe

linen ratine. Or there may be a turn-
down collar of the material with a guimpe
and rabat of net or lace or lingerie.

There are such charming stock and
frill accessories in the net and lace
nowadays that even the simplest of well
out tailored silk blouses may be made
to have distinction by such a neck finish,
and it is a sensible thing to have at least
one such blouse in a good quality of char-
meuse to match the tailored travelling
costume. The flaring side frill which
was a fashion pest during the winter is
altogether out of style, and the smaller
double or single jabot frills and the square
biblike jabot have taken its place.

Tailored blouses of changeable taffeta
are finding some popularity and if they
show some original details are good
looking in their class. The simple blouse
of satin with collarless neck and short
sleeve and without trimming except but-
tons and deep plaited frills of tulle or
lace a sleeves and neck is chic and
youthful, particularly in white.

There are a good many tailored and
semi-tailored blouses of white charmeuse,
or mat satin, meant particularly for wear
with white serges. Some have diagonal
fastenings with ornamental buttons and
pearl. Some are plain except for bands set
with crystal buttons down the front and
up the outer sleeve line to elbow and stock
and frill or collar and frill of net or lace.

Blouses of white chiffon trimmed in
satin and preserving a tailored air despite
their filmy material are among the im-
portations.

In the crepe and satin blouses one sees
some smart little models with belts or
girdles and peplums, the latter being
sometimes merely tabs or points in front
and back, sometimes extending all the
way around, sometimes rounding away
in sharp little cutaway basques.

These effects are exploited too in the
sheer blouses, and a quaint little net model
with cutaway basque and with plaited
frills trimming all its edges has been
much copied.

Combinations of white net with dark net
or chiffon matching a costume are worked
out cleverly in some instances. A model
in cream and dark blue was a particularly
good development of this idea.

BEATS HOLLAND NOW WITH ITS WINDMILLS

Kansas Is Putting Them Up by
Thousands In a Once
Arid Region.

UNDERGROUND LAKE TAPPED

Irrigation Taking the Place of Dry Farm-
ing and the Farmers
Prosperous.

GARDEN CITY, Kan., Feb. 24.—In a ter-
ritory 200 miles long by 90 miles in width,
stretching across the western end of
Kansas thousands of acres are being
erected. Every one represents an in-
dividual pumping plant that will draw
from the great underground lake which
lies in the sands beneath this area water
sufficient to irrigate a farm of from forty
to 160 acres.

The present year will witness the build-
ing of 10,000 of these derricks, which will
hold and guide the machinery that bores
wells down into the great underflow that
is believed to be inexhaustible. All
over this western end of Kansas, once the
heart of the great American desert as
shown in old geographies, are groves of
derricks much resembling the opening of
a great oil field.

When the great augers which bore into
the earth reach the underground sea of
water which has existed beneath the sur-
face for ages, the derricks will be removed,
and over each well will be installed a
windmill. These windmills, which will
pump the water to the surface, are tall
towers of wood, steel or iron, with fans of
almost every imaginable shape and type
made of wood or galvanized iron.

At Goodland, in Sherman county, a
majority of the landowners have organ-
ized an association for the purpose of
developing a third stratum deep water
supply. A test well sunk to the depth of
1,500 feet has developed the fact that a
great sea of water that presumably comes
from the melted snows of the Rocky
Mountains 200 miles away lies under this
entire region.

One firm, J. W. Lough & Co. of Scott
City, will not depend upon the wind
to run the windmills that will pump the
water to the 5,000 acres they are preparing
to irrigate. They are building a \$100,000
electric plant. It will provide light for
Scott City, the home of their tenants,
and run the irrigation pumps throughout
the county. There are already several
large irrigation plants in Scott county
that are operated by gasoline and steam
power.

It is estimated that the cost of sinking
wells and equipping pumping plants will
average about \$15 an acre and that this
first cost is immediately compensated by
the increased value of the land. Any
western Kansas farmer under this system
of irrigation will pay 10 per cent in-
terest on a valuation of \$250 an acre.

J. W. Lough, manager of the Scott City
company, has been a successful ranchman
in Scott county for twenty-five years.
He has made extensive tests of the under-
flow and says that it is sufficient to irrigate
every acre of the 900 square miles of ter-
ritory within the boundaries of that
county. One of his wells twenty miles
north of Garden City supplies water to
irrigate 200 acres.

A great string of derricks completed
and now driving the big augers into the
earth and thousands of others in course
of construction stretch along the Santa
Fe trail from Larned to the Colorado line.
Every one of them represents a cost when
equipped fully of from \$2,000 to \$3,500.
The water from one of the largest wells
near Garden City will irrigate 320 acres
of land, on which may be grown and har-
vested annually four crops of alfalfa.

An average of the individual wells is
that of John Botta of Hamilton county,
where hundreds of derricks have been
built. Mr. Botta at a total expense of
\$750 has provided his 160 acre farm with
all the water he needs. The well is a 24
inch hole; it is 33 feet to the underflow
and nearly 25 feet of water stands in the
well.

A centrifugal pump with a four inch
discharge furnishes 480 gallons a minute.
This is the new system that is revolution-
izing farming in this section. In former
years the farmers depended upon the
Campbell dry farming method.

In Logan county J. H. Drain is working
out a new system. He believes in "dam-
ming the draws." Mr. Drain's big ranch
takes in Beaver Creek for several miles.
He has recently completed a dam across
the creek 25 feet high and 250 feet long.
This makes a reservoir covering thirty-
five acres with an average depth of
six feet of water. From this reservoir
Mr. Drain irrigates 700 acres of land with-
out pumping. The dam and seven miles
of ditches cost complete \$1,500. The dam
will be mainly of broken rock and the
bed of the reservoir is clay hardpan.

This body of water is the biggest swim-
ming hole in western Kansas. In the sum-
mer months Saturday afternoons are set
apart for swimming and bathing. The
docks and farmhands for many miles
round about come to the Drain reser-
voir for an afternoon's swimming.

The traveller through western Kansas
will see all varieties of windmills. Lat-
terly the shed made of turban mill is gen-
erally used. It is made to revolve upon
the tower so as to face any wind. Others
have rudders to guide their movements
automatically. The greatest foe of the
windmill is the tornado. A heavy wind-
storm sweeping over the level prairies of
western Kansas will often level dozens of
these mills.

There are more windmills in the west-
ern third of Kansas than there are in Hol-
land. But the Kansas mill is distinctly
different from the Holland mill. A few of
the Dutch immigrants have brought
over with them the old idea of great arms
of canvas that revolve slowly and digni-
fiedly.

When the great Santa Fe trail was the
overland route over which \$50,000,000 of
commerce passed between the Missouri
River and Santa Fe, N. M., there were
regular stopping places at springs, creeks
and buffalo holes. Between these the
plains were like the desert described in
the old geographies. Often in the sum-
mer the water in the streams would dis-
appear and the beds of the rivers and
creeks become dry.

Not until thirty years ago did the set-
tlers and scientists discover that under-
neath all this ground there were great
sheets of water that were ready for the
tapping. When they did find it out the
windmill came into use.

The great majority of mills are shop-
made and may be installed for about \$75.
But there are still thousands of home-
made mills in the State—so many and of
such ingenious designs that Prof. Edwin

Arnold, Constable & Co.

A Most Unusual Sale of
Oriental Carpets and Rugs,
Hall and Stair Strips

SELECTED FROM OUR OWN REGULAR HIGH GRADE STOCKS AND
COMPRISING MANY RICH AND RARE ANTIQUE PIECES, WILL BE
HELD COMMENCING MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26th, at the following

Remarkable Price Concessions

ANTIQUÉ FERRAGHAN KELLEYS, soft rich colorings and small Persian
designs; sizes averaging 5 ft. x 3 ft. 60.00 to 125.00
Former prices \$100.00 to \$200.00

RARE ANTIQUÉ BIJARS, in soft reds and rich old blues, ivory and gold shades,
quality and colorings difficult to obtain at the present day.
Average size 11 ft. x 18 ft. 6 in. 800 to 1100.00
Former prices \$1,200 to \$1,500

ANTIQUÉ PERSIAN STRIPS, several matched pairs are included in this lot.
Sizes 9 ft. x 3 ft. 6 in. to 17 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. 25.00 to 150.00
Former prices \$40.00 to \$300.00

ANTIQUÉ RUGS, a large assortment of select pieces in Caucasian and Kurdish
weaves. Average size 3 ft. 9 in. x 7 ft. 15.00 to 35.00
Former prices \$20.00 to \$55.00

Clearing Sale of

Attractive Upholstery Fabrics

Consisting of ARMURES, TAPESTRIES, DAMASKS, DRAPERY SILKS,
CRETONNES; also IRISH POINT and MARIE ANTOINETTE LACE CURTAINS.

1/3 to 1/2 Off Regular Prices

Costumes, Suits and Wraps

NOW ON EXHIBIT MANY EXCLUSIVE STYLES, REPRODUCTIONS OF
BEST FOREIGN IDEAS, IN THE NEWEST SPRING FABRICS AND COLOR
COMBINATIONS, ESPECIALLY EXECUTED TO OUR ORDER.

WE OFFER AT SPECIAL PRICES

DRESSY TAILORED SUITS, coat handsomely braided trimmed,
fancy lace collar. Two distinct models. 45.00

TAILORED WHIPCORD SUITS, Satin Collar and Cuffs,
New Cut Skirt. 35.00

BROADCLOTH COATS, spring weight, satin trimmed. 25.00, 30.00

Tailoring and Dressmaking

ORDERS FOR EARLY SPRING DELIVERY CAN NOW BE EXECUTED
FOR GOWNS AND SUITS FROM LATEST FRENCH MODELS IN THE
NEWEST FABRICS, TRIMMINGS AND LACES AT MODERATE PRICES.

Special Silk Offering

10,000 YARDS OF THIS SEASON'S
NOVELTY DRESS SILKS.

Comprising 26 inch Chiffon Taffeta Silks, in a variety of sizes
in Shepherd Checks, black and white, navy and white; also
in stripes and jacquard figures, Copenhagen, jasper, wistaria,
green, brown and grey grounds; also a variety of designs in
black and white, gray and white, white and black and navy
and white. Values up to \$1.25 yard. 85c

BLACK SATIN CHARMEUSE CREPE, 36 inch, soft texture, extra
quality. Value \$1.75 yard. 1.00

Broadway & 19th Street

Hinckley Barbour of the State University
compiled a seventy-seven page book, illus-
trated with dozens of photographs of the
various types, which is printed by the
Agricultural Department for free distri-
bution among western Kansas farmers.

Popular types of these windmills are
the battelike, with four arms shaped
like a battleaxe; the godolite, a hexlike
structure surrounding four fans that
travel at high speed; the merry-go-round,
in which vertical fans rotate about
a common axis, and the mock and giant
turbine types. These mills, he found,
were not erected by the poorer class of
settlers, but by the wealthier and more
progressive farmers. The builders say
they prefer the homemade mill, because
it is impossible to get shopmade ones
heavy enough to do the same work.

Some of these primitive windmills were
mounted on towers; others upon struc-
tures built upon the ground or upon short
posts. Gas pipe is often used for an axis,
and fans are made of grocery boxes.
Mr. Barbour found in a Swedish set-
tlement in Graham county a turbine mill
that consisted of an old wagon wheel
that had been used for a barn. Blades were
bolted to the spokes. At another place
he found a farmer who had formed a
tower of locust poles, cut on the place.
Upon this tower the farmer bolted the
driving part of a self-binder used in har-
vesting wheat, with journals, bearings
and crank in place. To the crank was at-
tached a slender pole, which was bolted
to the pump rod. When he wanted to
stop the mill he jammed a fence rail be-
tween the fans, and when he wanted to
start it he pulled the rail out.

COLLEGE GIRL MILLINERS.

Making Their Own Easter Bonnets at
\$8.99 Each.

Manhattan correspondence the Topeka
Capital.

If some one should tell you that you
could get a delightfully becoming new
Easter bonnet worth \$20 at any shop for
\$8.99 it would seem too good to be true,
wouldn't it? And yet that is just what
a class of clever senior girls of the Kan-
sas Agricultural College has done.

The girls bought the material and made
their own hats under the instruction of
an expert milliner—Miss Flora Cowell of
Marshall Field's, Chicago. One girl made
nearly \$50 if she had bought them ready
made. Her expense account for materi-
als was \$13.05. Here is the account:

Street Hat—Two bunches braid, \$2;
wire frame, 60 cents; one yard mullin,
13 cents; wire, 15 cents; lining, 5 cents;
satin for bows, two kinds, \$2.05; total,
\$5.05.

Dress Hat—Frame, \$3.25; 1 1/2 yards
ribbon, \$1.30; four bunches of flowers,
\$2.25; lining and wire, 20 cents; total, \$8.

Some of the hats the girls had made
were on display in the reception rooms of
the domestic department the other day.
There were more than fifty hats at
this opening—large hats, small hats,
straw hats and little frilly, loose bonnets,
hats with gay flowers and hats with
smart tailored bows; hats for the girl
who wishes something serviceable for
wear on the farm, summer hats, and hats
for girls who may chance to go to gay
summer resorts. They weren't just ordi-
nary hats. Every one was a creation
and in the best of the spring styles. There

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

CARPET SWEEPER FRAUDS

We have no traveling repair men. All
such claiming to represent us are frauds.

BISSELL CARPET SWEEPER CO.

Grand Rapids, Mich.
25 Warren St., N. Y. City

Do you think such LINES disfiguring?

They are a detriment to
anyone's appearance.

Dr. Pratt "tightens up" the loose, "baggy" skin
and makes the skin "fit" your face. If you want
to know how this is accomplished daily in
the largest Dermatological Institution in the
World, call or write for book.

Dr. PRATT, 1122 Broadway, N. Y.

were bows copied from hats brought direct
from Paris.

"The girls have done all the work on
their hats themselves," said Miss Cowell.
"I have not taken a dozen stitches on any
hat. None of the girls ever worked on a
hat before she took the course, but in six
weeks they have made hats more difficult
than we expect of an apprentice who has
worked three years in our shop."

The course of hatmaking—not merely
hat trimming—was put in at the Agricul-
tural college because of the large savings
possible when women make their own hats.
According to Miss Antonetta Becker,
professor of domestic art, and Miss
Cowell, any girl with ordinary intelligence
who has had some experience in sewing
can learn to make her own hats in a very
short time. The display of hats the other
day made entirely by these Kansas girls
proved that contention.

BRANCH OFFICES

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tions may be left at these offices,
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Chicago, Ill.—1002-1004 Tribune Bldg.,
—Gus E. Gabor.

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London, England—Dorland Special
Agency, 2 Regent Street.



BLOUSES OF LACE AND CHIFFON AND OF PRINTED CHIFFON WITH A WIDE
SASH.



and other silks, severe enough for tailored
wear yet chic and feminine, have rows
of buttons and embroidered buttonholes
or simulated buttonhole loops trimming
the fronts and sleeves, and neck finish
of plaited lace or a turndown collar of
embroidered batiste, linen, of pique, of

mains untuned the lower its pitch of
tone becomes, and when it is desired to
have the piano drawn to concert pitch
the strain on the body of the instru-
ment is greatly increased, so much, in
fact, that the case is liable to yield
gradually, necessitating a second tuning
within a week or so."

delegates from ninety-three clubs of
Chicago, has just ended the first year of
its existence. It now claims to influence
through its affiliated clubs, 20,000 mem-
bers. The club has no paid workers and
its income during the first year was less
than a thousand dollars. But it managed
to publish four courses of drama study,
copies of reading lists and a list of plays
fit for children. These went up into the
thousands. The organization has man-
aged to get itself talked about on the
Chautauque platforms and at other im-
portant educational gatherings.

It is interesting to read that the league
in Chicago has a definitely organized
"theatre attending" membership. Its
bulletins are posted in public places and
they recommend plays which are consid-
ered worthy of public support. Fourteen
plays were recommended last year and it is
said that the manager of one of them
attributed a part of its success to the
recommendation of the league. Member-
ship in the league costs only a dollar
a year and in addition to the organiza-
tions in Boston and Philadelphia there
are to be offshoots in Pittsburgh and Kansas
City. Already Salt Lake City and Boise
possess branches of the fruitful Drama
League of America.

NEW FASHION IN CHINA.

Western Caps and Hats for the "Emancip-
ated" Natives.

From the London Standard.

The Belgian Consul at Hongkong has
just published a report upon the changes
of costume which are already evident in
the native Chinese populations of the repub-
lican districts and especially in the large
towns.

"The disappearance of the queue has
brought with it the adoption of caps and
bowler hats. At Canton and Hongkong
the number of Chinese who cut off their
queues is increasing to an extent which
astonishes the foreign residents.

"The round skull cap, with its red, blue,
or white button, is no longer worn by these
"emancipated" natives. The cropped heads
now adorn themselves with caps, and both
at Hongkong and at Canton the stocks of
these articles are already exhausted. Caps
are being sold at very low prices. No
particular style is yet in favor, but green,
gray and blue colors are chiefly worn.

"The leaved classes are also adopting
the bowler hat. Its most curious part of
the transformation in dress is that the re-
mains of the national costume is still retained.
The prices of European suits and leather
boots are beyond the means of most of the
natives, and so, although these innovations
are expected to arrive gradually, the people
at present compose an odd picture—partly
Chinese and partly European.

THE DRAMA LEAGUE AND ITS WORK.

Its First Birthday Passed in Chicago.
The Dramatic League of Chicago,
which was founded on April 25, 1910, by

matter of rising from its ashes. The
blouse changes, makes concessions, sub-
mits to snubbing, almost to effacement,
but comes up smiling each season and
is indispensable as ever.

This season, with the renewed vogue
of the belt, the outlook for the separate
blouse is even better than usual. With
the high waisted costume skirt only one
type of blouse has been really feasible.

Girls could wear lingerie blouses, cream
blouses, etc., with their dark skirts,
but the average woman's figure demanded
a blouse matching the high waisted skirt
in color. A blouse en suite has been for
her not only fashionable but also neces-
sary, unless she wished to look lament-
ably truncated. With the fall of the belt
and the return of the blouse to its
former less firmly drawn limitation in
the matter of the blouse is likely to pre-
vail. The blouse matching the costume
may still be smart, but it will not be abso-

CARE OF THE PIANO.

Moths an Evil to Beware of—Frequent
Tuning Needed.

As she had purchased the piano only
three months before and as it was a
high priced instrument made by a lead-
ing manufacturer, the owner was sur-
prised when it developed a series of
weird, rattling responses to her touch
on several keys. She informed the
dealer from whom she had purchased
the instrument and a tuner was sent to
examine into the matter. He ran his
fingers over the keys and promptly
said:

"The piano is moth eaten."
"A moth eaten piano?" the owner ex-
claimed in surprise. "I never heard of
such a thing."

"Very likely," said the tuner, "but I
have heard of it very frequently, and
surprise over a moth eaten piano is
nothing new to me.

There is nothing that moths like bet-
ter than to revel in the interior of a
piano. The soft cloth and leather used
in and about the delicate mechanism of
a piano and on the keeping of which
whole and intact the smoothness and
harmonizing results of contact with
hammers and wires depend, offer forage
regularly pleasing to moths.

"In their ravenous way they are not
long in eating those materials away
from some important part of the inside
workings of the instrument and bring-
ing about the result these materials are
out there to prevent. That is what has
happened here, I think."

The tuner opened the piano, uncov-
ered its maze of strings, pins and wires
and its rows of delicate hammers. Sev-
eral small piles of fine snow dust had
been eaten the cloth away in many
places. The surprise of the owner gave
way to indignation, which the assurance
of the tuner that the damage could be
easily repaired and that future invasion
of the moths could be prevented by
dusting out the interior of the instru-
ment during the summer with a large
feather duster did not lessen. Then he
surprised quite as much as he had be-
fore by saying abruptly:

"The piano needs tuning, madam."
"Impossible!" she exclaimed. "Why, it
has been in use but three months! A
good piano should remain in tune a
year."

A common error among non-profes-
sional pianists," said the tuner. "It is
surprising what ignorance pre-
vails in regard to this popular instru-
ment."

The principal object with the best
piano makers is to have their instru-
ments stand in tune well. Unless they
succeed in that the quality of tone or
beauty of finish they impart to them
will be of only superficial value. But
piano makers are often disappointing
in this respect. And there is good rea-
son for it.

"See how the musical part of a piano
is made. The myriad of steel pins that